

RUSSIAN UNREST.

THE NAVAL MUTINY.

WORK OF REVOLUTIONISTS.

DOCK STRIKE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

KUSTENDJÉ, July 3.

The "Potemkin" has arrived and asked for a supply of provisions. (Routier.)

SEVASTOPOL, July 3.

Immediately Admiral Kruger's fleet returned a council of admirals and captains was held on board the flagship "Rostislav." It was resolved to ungar the machinery, as the officers and men desired to land. The reservists have been granted two months' leave.

The ironclad "Ekaterina II," which had remained here, has been disarmed. The sailors who have landed report that when the squadron, of which the "Pobyedonosets" formed a part, arrived at Odessa, the "Potemkin" definitely refused to obey the signal to rejoin them. Thereupon the "Pobyedonosets" mutinied and the squadron returned to Sevastopol.

It is said that the "Pobyedonosets" surrendered on conditions, after the crew had been informed what their punishment would be. The ship is in the inner port, under heavy guns mounted on the boulevards overlooking the harbour. (Routier.)

ODESSA, July 3.

The battleship "Pobyedonosets," which also mutinied, offers to surrender on condition of being pardoned. (Havas.)

KUSTENDJÉ, July 3.

The prefect of the town has authorised a delegation of the crew of the "Potemkin" to buy provisions. (Havas.)

KUSTENDJÉ, July 3.

The Roumanian Government has ordered the "Potemkin" to leave the port or to surrender. In the latter case the mutineers will be treated as foreign deserters. The mutineers are considering the demand.

The leader of the mutineers has informed the port captain that the killing of the sailor on board the "Potemkin" was merely a pretext for the mutiny, which had been previously arranged by a revolutionary committee. (R.)

ODESSA, July 3.

The surrender of the "Georgi Pobyedonosets" was formally carried out this morning. The officers returned on board, and the ringleaders were sent on shore.

Six thousand were killed during last week's disorders, the majority by machine guns. (R.)

LONDON, July 3.

Telegrams from many parts of Russia report a general restlessness and disorder. It is believed that the "Potemkin" is commanded by a staff of civilians representing a revolutionary organisation. (Routier.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.

A general strike has broken out among the workmen of the docks here. Work is at a complete standstill. 50,000 troops are concentrated in the city.

This afternoon the Cossacks dispersed a procession of strikers with whips. Later on the crowds began to wreck the disorderly houses as at Warsaw. The police were powerless, and the Cossacks were stoned, but succeeded in restoring order. (Routier.)

CRONSTADT, July 3.

The crew of the Russian cruiser "Minin" refused to put to sea. The ringleaders were arrested. (Routier.)

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PROBABILITY OF ARMISTICE.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

It is officially announced that M. Mouravieff and Baron De Rosen will be the Russian plenipotentiaries, and that Mr. Komura and Mr. Takahira will represent Japan. (Routier.)

WASHINGTON, July 3.

M. Shipoff, Director of the Treasury, M. Pokotiloff, Minister of Peking, Professor Martens, General Yermoloff, Military Attaché at London, Captain Rustine, ex-Naval Attaché at Tokio, and other experts will assist M. Mouravieff and Baron de Rosen at the meeting of plenipotentiaries.

A new exchange of views between Russia and Japan is going on through President Roosevelt, with a view to the conclusion of an armistice. (Routier.)

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

SEPARATION LAW PASSED.

PARIS, July 3.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the whole of the Bill for the separation of the Churches from the State, by 341 votes against 233. (Havas.)

"RION" RESCUES SHIPWRECKED.

ADEN, July 3.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser "Rion" has landed 610 survivors from the French steamer "Chodoc," from Saigon and Colombo, wrecked on the Guardafui coast. Few lives were lost.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

GABBARI DOCK.—The Khedivial Mail S.S. "Assouan" went into the new graving dock at Gabbari this morning.

ASSOUAN CANAL LOCKS.—All traffic through the Assouan Canal locks will be stopped from the 15th to the 25th inst.

THE COTTON WORM.—This pest has appeared at Kaha in Galioubieh province. Energetic measures are being taken for its destruction.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in Old Cairo during the night of Wednesday and at daylight on Thursday will be poisoned by the police.

TRAIN FATALITY.—A train ran over a native of 60 years near Khorshed station, Ramleh, yesterday. The man, who appears to have been a mendicant, died on the spot.

HASHISH SMUGGLING.—A native, named Sayed Mohamed Bahnasawi, was arrested yesterday attempting to smuggle ten torbas of hashish. He has been sent to prison for three months.

BRITISH CONSULAR COURT.—Before this Court yesterday Spiro Cassar, a Maltese, was condemned to deposit £100 in the Court as a guarantee for one year, for having threatened to shoot Pasquale Fortuna with a revolver.

KASR-EL-NIL BARRACKS.—To prevent disappointment, we are asked to announce to our readers that the open-air concert at Kasr-el-Nil, which was to have taken place to-morrow (Wednesday) has been postponed till a later date.

THE "REVUE INTERNATIONALE D'EGYPTE" for July, which has just been published, is as interesting as its predecessors. The first place is given to an excellent article by M. Ernest Chantre on "Les Temps préhistoriques en Egypte."

BLACKMAILER SENTENCED.—The Alexandria Assize Court has sentenced an Armenian named Karkour to five years' imprisonment for having sent a letter to Bartan Pasha demanding a sum of money, failing which he threatened to murder him.

"AVON" STABBING CASE.—At the trial of John Raghy, cook of the S.S. "Avon," who was charged before H.B.M.'s Consular Court with having stabbed the steward of the ship, J. E. Garnham, prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

SUEZ CANAL.—15 vessels passed through the Canal on the 30th ult., 6 of which were British, 1 Turkish, 2 French, 1 Dutch, 1 Italian, 2 German, 1 Norwegian, 1 Russian. The day's receipts were frs. 402,293.10 making the total for the month of June frs. 8,334,217.02.

EXECUTION CHAMBERS.—It has been decided that the execution chamber provided in the Capital is to be reserved for condemned prisoners from Cairo and Upper Egypt. Three other execution chambers are now provided for Lower Egypt, viz., at Alexandria, Zagazig, and Tanta.

SPHINX EXCAVATIONS.—We are informed that the next meeting of the committee which was elected to carry out the project for the excavation of the Sphinx will not be held until the first Friday in October, in consequence of the absence of the majority of its members from Egypt.

RUSSIAN VISITORS.—About fifty students of the Theological Academy of Moscow with some of their teachers have arrived in Constantinople, writes our local correspondent. They intend to go to Mount Athos, whence they will proceed to Egypt, in order to visit the antiquities of this country.

THE RIFAA CASE.—The six persons convicted by the Court of Appeal have submitted a memorial to the Court of Cassation. Hassan Bey Wassef has been removed to Mansieh prison, while the Cadi, Sheikh Mahmoud El Sayed, Mohamed Rifaa, and the other prisoners have been sent to Sohag gaol.

EXECUTIONS.—Yesterday, at 9 a.m., Awad Said Bekhit of the village of Awlad Sheikh, Ghirgh province, was executed at the prison of the Court of Appeal. Said Bekhit murdered three of his fellow-villagers in January, 1904. Ahmed Sharbin El-Kaffassa, of Samanoud, was executed at Tanta at 7 o'clock this morning.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.—The management of the Continental Hotel are taking advantage of the summer months to carry out a number of improvements which will greatly add to the comfort of the visitors who will patronise this popular hotel during the coming and future seasons. The new lift which is being fitted is rapidly nearing completion and is already in position. It is much more spacious than the one used in former seasons, and has the further advantage of being worked by electricity, whereas the one at present in use is worked by hydraulic pressure. The saloon which is attached to the bar and billiard-room is being considerably enlarged, and though this will entail the main saloon being made somewhat smaller, the latter will still be quite large enough. Stangen's offices, which form part of the Continental buildings, are being enlarged considerably, the steps which at present lead to the bar entrance are being brought nearer the main entrance, and the space thus left free will be added to these offices.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

THE GOVERNMENT REPORT.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. PRICE.

The following telegram has been received at Alexandria to-day from Mr. Theodore Price of New York:

Arithmetically to-day's Government report indicates an American cotton crop for 1905-6 of 10,273,500. This assumes a plant as far advanced as last year's at this time, and the same remarkably favorable weather hereafter that existed in 1904. The first condition does not exist and cannot be developed; the second is altogether unlikely, reasonably considered, and the trade is therefore called upon to adjust itself to the expectation of a crop of under 10,000,000 bales for the coming season. I hesitate to say what price this means for cotton, but I am confident that it will sell somewhere between twelve and fourteen cents in the near future. People laughed and assailed my sincerity when I predicted this advance, just as they did last year, when on the 3rd of June, 1904, I predicted a crop of 12,000,000 or over. They may so treat this statement, and it is always dangerous to say, "I told you so," but a lifetime of study devoted to cotton convinces me that we are face to face with revolutionary conditions in the cotton trade. We have marketed the last 14,000,000 bales at practically an average of nine cents a pound. What does this mean for less than 10,000,000 bales? An imagination restrained by commercial precedent hesitates to answer, but it must be very high. Russo-Japanese peace and the Americanisation of the Orient, combined with gold inflation and a famine supply, will produce results as extraordinary as they are regrettable. The one bright spot in the situation is that the South will become by virtue of its cotton monopoly enormously rich. These are radical opinions but in times of revolution only radicals are right.

THEFT AT ABDEEN.

A PROVIDENTIAL ARBAGI.

Last Saturday, four Greek burglars broke into the shop of Ismail el Gellad and his son, in the Sharia Cherkess, Abdeen quarter, Cairo. After forcing the door the thieves made an unsuccessful attempt to break open the iron strong-box and then took it into the street, covering it with a blanket. They then hailed an arabieh and drove with the box to a house where one of the party lived.

On Sunday morning the police heard from the shopkeeper the news of the disappearance of the strong-box. A crowd collected at the scene of the robbery, and the arbagi while driving past realised that he had unwittingly aided a burglary the night before, and promptly told his story to the mamour of the kism.

The police, the arbagi, and the victims of the robbery drove to the house where the box with its contents of over L.E. 800 in gold and shares had been taken.

On the way the arbagi, keeping up the part of "deus ex machina" which he had assumed, recognised one of his last night's fares, who was thereupon seized by the policemen. The burglar promptly denounced all his associates to the Hellenic consular authorities. The strong-box was recovered, and the remainder of the gang and a woman were arrested. It seems to us that the public owes to the arbagi this marvellous example of injured virtue turning the tables on vice.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE COMPANY.

We understand from information received from New York, that it is expected the number of American visitors to Egypt next winter will be greater than that of any previous season, beating last winter's record. Even at this early date thousands of tourists from all parts of the United States have made arrangements for the journey to Europe and Egypt for next winter. Clark's famous cruises, inaugurated four or five years ago, have already been organised for the coming winter, and the well-known ocean leviathan "Arabia" has been chartered by Mr. Frank C. Clark for the annual cruise to the Mediterranean and Egypt.

In connection with the Nile trip part of the excursions, the luxurious steamer "Victoria," of the Anglo-American Line, has been engaged for the next season to run between Cairo and Luxor and Assouan in coincidence with the ocean cruises.

The above should prove good news to the hotel proprietors and others in the Metropolis who benefit so largely from the ever-increasing tourist traffic to Egypt from Europe and America.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

The annual report of this institution shows that for the year to 31st December last the net profits, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £397,460, which, with the sum of £24,034 brought forward, makes an available balance of £421,494, against £394,175 a year ago. For the reserve fund and the percentages in accordance with the statutes £50,517 is required, as compared with £45,141, leaving £370,977 for distribution. The committee recommends a dividend of 14s. per share, equal to 7 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and there remains £20,976 to be carried forward. The dividend compares with 6½ per cent. for the previous year, and is larger than any declared since 1894, when 8 per cent. was paid. The proportion of profits distributed to the founders' shares is the same as for the previous year, viz., £4,112.

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

DEPARTURE OF BATTLESHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said Monday.
It has been definitely decided that H. M. S. "Canopus" and "Goliath" are to leave this afternoon the former at 2 p.m., and the latter at 6 p.m. The vessels will call at Malta on their way to England.

THE LANCASTER'S BAND.

The string band of H. M. S. "Lancaster" played last evening by special request in front of the Eastern Exchange. Preparations had been made on a large scale for the accommodation of the residents, who it was anticipated would be present in large numbers, but the attendance exceeded all anticipations, as there were not half enough chairs. At least 2,000 people must have been present. The performance was a thorough success and was greatly enjoyed.

SAD BATHING ACCIDENT.

On Saturday evening, one of the sons of the dredge-master of the Canal Company's snoring dredger, at present at work in the harbour, who was on board, for a swim alongside the vessel. Diving from the stern of the ship he, after two or three dives, suddenly disappeared, and did not return to the surface. It was thought that he must have been caught by a shark, but next morning, as the machinery of the dredger failed to work, a driver was sent down, and discovered the unfortunate lad with his feet caught in the rotary knife. He was interred yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

In connection with the charges in the Canal Company's staff, rendered necessary by the early retirement of M. Tillier, another "lieutenant de vaisseau" has arrived from France. Yet another French naval officer is to arrive shortly, making in all no less than five of the six Transit Department chiefs who are naval officers in an almost purely commercial concern.

THE PLAGUE.

The weekly plague bulletin issued by the Sanitary Department shows that from June 25 to July 1, 24 cases of plague were notified in Egypt. Of these fresh cases, 3 occurred at Alexandria, 2 at Port Said, 2 at Zifta, 9 at Damanhour, 6 at Goresi (Menoufieh province) and 2 at Tant-el-Ghezirah (Kalioubieh province).

The bulletin further shows that 15 cases have ended fatally, one of these being a European who died at Damanhour, and that two cures have been effected, namely that of one European at Zifta and one native at Port Said.

Yesterday's plague bulletin reports one new case at Ashmoun and three at Toukh, also a recovery at Damanhour. There are at present 22 cases under treatment.

From the 1st January to the 1st July 127 cases have been notified, as compared with 670 during the corresponding period last year.

THE VETERINARY SCHOOL.

Monday's issue of the "Official Journal" contains the text of the new regulations of the Veterinary School, Cairo. A fourth year's course is now added, in which surgery, medicine, parasitology, meat inspection, and the study of contagious diseases with clinical work will be taught to the pupils. The new regulations will be brought into force to date from January 1, 1905, but will only be applicable to pupils entering the school on and after October 1 of the present year.

EXPORT OF GUM ARABIC.

During the month of May, 634,758 kilos of gum arabic, valued at L.E. 15,234, were exported from Egypt. In the same month of 1904 the exports were 1,176,686 kilos, of the value of L.E. 26,474; a decrease in 1905 of 541,928 kilos, value L.E. 11,249.

From the 1st January to the 31st May, 1905, the exports to England and her Mediterranean possessions were 521,851 kilos, value L.E. 12,081; Germany, 943,552 kilos, value L.E. 21,911; Austria-Hungary, 242,582 kilos, value L.E. 5,522; France and Algeria, 846,084 kilos, value L.E. 19,348; Italy, 150,556 kilos, value L.E. 3,465; Turkey, 3,822 kilos, value L.E. 87; America, 494,888, value L.E. 11,432; and to other countries 533,077 kilos, value L.E. 12,300, a decrease in 1905 of 337,613 kilos, value L.E. 5,508.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

Owing to the large number of people who are expected to attend the benefit performance at the Casino on Thursday evening, diners are requested to book their tables beforehand. The following is the menu:

Consommé de volaille glacé en sauce
Filet de Turbot à la Canotière
Pomme vapeur
Sole de Béarnaise à la Tomate
Médailles de foie gras de Strasbourg à la Lucullus
Bœuf d'Appert d'Argentouille Sauce Vinaigrette
Aiguillettes de dindonneau rôties à la broche
Salade de saison
Pâtis à la Saint-Étienne
Gâteau Mille-feuilles
Fruits-Desert

Anglo-American Nile Steamer

HOTEL COMPANY.

RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO
Three Sailings a-Week.

Agents at Alexandria:—
ALEXANDRIA BOARDS WAREHOUSE NO. 12.
1,18, 1905

NOTES FROM SUEZ.

RAISING OF S.S. "FOYLE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Monday.
The S.S. "Foyle," which was aground near Hanish Island in the Red Sea, has been successfully refloated and taken to Perim for provisional repairs. She discharged into lighters about 900 tons of dry and wet rice.

ARRIVAL OF CRUISER.

H.M.'s first-class cruiser "Amphitrite" arrived at Suez at 9 o'clock this morning from China, and entered the Canal at 2 p.m. for Port Said.

MONSOON REPORTED STRONG.

The S. W. monsoon in the Indian Ocean is reported by all steamers to be very strong this year, and most of the steamers are late.

TURKISH TRANSPORT.

The S.S. "Alexandria," belonging to Hatji Daoud and chartered by the Turkish Government to convey troops to Yemen, came out of the Canal this morning crowded with troops, and sailed in the forenoon.

THE DISAPPEARING MOUSKY.

That central and busy thoroughfare, the native portion of the Mousky, so dear to the enterprising tourist on account of its life and kaleidoscopic colourings, is gradually being transformed out of all recognition, and several of its old landmarks have already disappeared. The ancient range of buildings with their old-fashioned mousharabieh windows, a few yards from the entrance to the street at the main tramway station, have been pulled down and on the extensive site belonging, we are told, to the Wakfs Administration, a large block of modern buildings is gradually raising its head at a cost of something like £16,000, the contract being carried out by Mr. G. Deyninger, the Cairo architect and engineer. Another old ramshackle row of houses, nearly opposite this site, have also been recently demolished, and in their stead some fine new buildings with handsome modern shops have been erected for the Daira of Fouad Pasha.

At Ataba-el-Khadra close by, a lot of wooden and small stone houses that were opposite the central markets, have just been pulled down, and the Wakfs intend replacing them by large blocks of modern dwellings and shops.

THE AMERICAN MISSION.

Our Fayoum Correspondent writes:—I recently had occasion to attend the examination of the pupils of the American Girls' School here and was very kindly received by Miss Martin, a Pennsylvanian lady who is head mistress of the school. The pupils answered the questions asked them in arithmetic, history, geography, Scripture knowledge, etc., very smartly and I greatly admired their cleanliness and neatness. Miss Martin deserves great credit for the success with which she has taught her pupils.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

EUROPEAN BOOTBLACKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—One of the growing minor scandals of Cairo is the increasing number of European bootblacks who do the work which, ten years ago, was confined, and properly so, to small Arab boys. To see these great, hulking, unkempt men sitting on their boxes is a disagreeable sight. They are besides a source of frequent disturbance, being resented by the people generally, I believe, and certainly by the original Arab guild. At all events let no more licenses be granted to European men, and let those already licensed be confined to one or two spots. In Cape Town they are confined to one spot only, and there the nature of the climate demands much more bootcleaning than does Cairo.—I am, etc.,

"SUMMER TOURIST."

Cairo, July 1.

STATE RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—I would trespass upon the valuable space of your paper to the extent of a few lines to call the attention of the Railway Administration to the disgraceful state of the lavatories of the trains on the Pont Limoun to Marg line. I travelled from Zeitoun on the 11 p.m. train last night and on entering the lavatory compartment I was disgusted to find it in a most filthy condition. To all appearances it had not been cleaned for weeks, whilst there was no water in the cisterns, and the odour emanating from it was most unhealthy. Unfortunately this complaint can frequently be made of express trains of the main lines, and when travelling by them I have always found it advisable to make use of the lavatory of the restaurant car when there has been one attached to the trains, and as they are almost invariably clean and healthy I think the Railway Administration could not do better than take a lesson from the company which runs these cars.—I remain, etc.,

Cairo, June 30.

SPORT AND PLAY.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 3.

Third Test Match at Leeds. England 301 runs. Jackson unfinished 144. (Routier.)

"EGYPT" v. LONDON COUNTY.

The XI. representing this country in the match "Egypt v. London County C.C." on August 9 and 10 at the Crystal Palace will be selected from the following: Messrs. E. Peel, C. S. Rome, W. Peel, W. H. B. Evans, H. C. Potter, C. Foster, G. Scott-Dalgleish, G. M. Sharpe, V. N. Lockett, L. O. Stack, J. Collins, R. Curtis, A. L. Weston, J. Maclaren, P. Stout, G. O. Biggs, A. A. Tod, A. R. Brown, C. Franklin, R. E. Mainprize, A. H. Sharman, A. J. Harris, R. E. More.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The following is to-morrow's handicap in the races for the Khedivial Club's Cup:—

CLASS I.		Time of start
Boat		
May	...	3.30
Minnie	...	
Jenny	...	
Tier el Mina	...	3.33
Coot	...	3.34
Celtic	...	3.37
Banshee	...	3.46
Leman	...	3.48
Agamy	...	3.55
Sans-Pareille	...	3.59
CLASS II.		
Actae	...	4.00
Derphil	...	
Jessica	...	
Ironie	...	4.07
Cattelaya	...	
Akraba	...	4.13
Shamrook	...	
Tantah	...	4.16
Gumrook	...	4.18
Maar	...	4.20
St. George	...	4.22
Calypso	...	4.27

Class I. Course D.
Class II. Course M.
No points will be counted in this race; the cup will be awarded to the first boat in, in each class.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

We are glad to hear that the health of the Grand Mufti, Sheikh Mohamed Abdou, shows a steady improvement.

Zeki Pasha, Grand Master of Ceremonies to H.H. the Khedive, was among the passengers who arrived to-day by the French mail steamer.

Sir William Garstin has returned to Cairo from Alexandria and will embark for Europe on the 11th inst.

Mr. P. W. Macbell, who arrived in Alexandria on Friday last in order to bid good-bye to H. E. the Regent, returned to Cairo yesterday.

Colonel C. Rawnsley, D.S.O., O.C. A.S.C. in Egypt, came down to Alexandria yesterday on duty.

Captain G. O. Biggs, R.E., has been granted leave of absence till October 17.

Sir William and Lady Willcocks have arrived in London from Egypt, and are staying at Queen Anne's Mansions.

Abdallah Bey Sfor, director of the Department of Public Security, Ministry of the Interior, departs for Europe on three months' leave on the 7th inst.

Mr. John Joannides, manager of the Alexandria branch of the Bank of Athens, returned to Egypt from Europe yesterday.

Messrs. Caselli have contributed £50 to the funds of the Asile Rudolph on the occasion of the marriage of their sister, Jeanne. We are asked to express Mr. Rudolph's heartfelt thanks for the generous nation.

Mr. S. Wallhoff was elected a director on the Alexandria board of the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Limited, at a meeting of the directors held in London on the 30th ult.

Mr. Trevithick chief inspector of the Locomotive Department, Egyptian State Railways, left Cairo last night by the 8.15 p.m. train for Port Said, where he will embark for England on the P. & O. S.S. "Egypt."

Mr. H. E. Brian, senior master of the Military School, Abbassieh, has left Egypt on three months' leave of absence. Leave has similarly been granted to Mr. F. Wallburn, assistant-master.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

LA REORGANISATION
DE
L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

Exposé des Motifs

(Suite)

D'un autre côté, en 1897, la durée des études secondaires a été abaissée de 5 à 3 années. Cette réduction qui, soit dit en passant, n'avait été décidée par le Ministère que sous la pression des administrations recrutant leur personnel technique parmi les élèves des écoles supérieures, avait pour but, en augmentant le nombre de jeunes gens obtenant annuellement le Certificat d'Etudes Secondaires, d'assurer à ces écoles supérieures, alors fort peu pourvues, un recrutement suffisant. Mais si elle a permis d'atteindre, en partie du moins, le but que l'on se proposait, elle a eu malheureusement pour conséquence forcée un certain abaissement du niveau des études secondaires, abaissement qui, il est vrai, s'est trouvé atténué par les progrès réalisés dans l'enseignement primaire, mais qui n'en est pas moins incontestable, notamment en ce qui concerne la connaissance des langues étrangères étudiées dans ces écoles.

Cet affaiblissement du niveau des études secondaires a eu nécessairement sa répercussion sur l'enseignement supérieur. L'insuffisance des étudiants dans la connaissance de la langue étrangère présente, en effet, pour les écoles supérieures, un inconvénient d'autant plus grave que cette langue sert de médium pour l'enseignement des cours techniques, de sorte que ces écoles loin de pouvoir, comme elles le désiraient, faire disparaître de leurs plans d'études l'enseignement des langues étrangères, ont dû au contraire le renforcer et lui accorder plus de temps.

C'est l'Ecole Khédiviale de Droit qui a le plus souffert de la réduction de la durée des études secondaires; car, non seulement elle a dû continuer l'enseignement de la langue européenne qui est usitée pour l'enseignement du droit, mais, en outre, pour des raisons spéciales, elle a été amenée à introduire dans son plan d'études, dès 1899, l'enseignement d'une deuxième langue étrangère (le français pour les étudiants ayant appris l'anglais dans les écoles secondaires et l'anglais pour les étudiants ayant appris le français).

Ces enseignements parasites sont naturellement mal vus du personnel enseignant dans les écoles supérieures; ils ont, en effet, le grave inconvénient de distraire l'esprit des élèves des cours essentiels et d'absorber un temps précieux qui devrait être entièrement consacré aux études spéciales qui sont la raison d'être de ces écoles; il n'est donc pas douteux qu'il serait avantageux de les faire disparaître du plan d'études des écoles supérieures.

Toutes ces considérations ont amené le Ministère à étudier un plan nouveau d'organisation de l'enseignement secondaire, propre à réaliser le double but qu'il se propose d'atteindre :

(a) Se mettre en mesure de fournir, pour les besoins du recrutement des employés des administrations de l'Etat, un nombre suffisant de candidats ayant fait des études d'un niveau plus élevé que le degré primaire, c'est-à-dire ayant suivi pendant un temps convenable, des cours d'enseignement secondaire; et, comme conséquence, obtenir que le Certificat d'Etudes Primaires ne donne plus accès aux emplois de l'Etat.

(b) Porter les études littéraires et scientifiques dans les écoles secondaires à un niveau tel, que les élèves pourvus du Certificat d'Etudes Secondaires puissent recevoir avec fruit l'enseignement des écoles supérieures, sans qu'il soit nécessaire de maintenir dans aucune de celles-ci des cours préparatoires qui ne sont qu'une continuation des études secondaires.

Propositions concernant un nouveau plan d'organisation de l'enseignement secondaire

Après un examen approfondi de cette importante question, le Comité Technique est d'avis que les moyens les plus propres d'obtenir ces résultats sont :

1° De porter de trois à quatre années la durée des études nécessaires pour l'obtention du Certificat d'Etudes Secondaires, exigé pour l'admission dans les écoles supérieures;

2° De créer un examen spécial pour les élèves qui auront complété le cours d'études des deux premières années secondaires, en vue de délivrer un certificat, dit "Certificat d'Appréhension aux emplois inférieurs du cadre du personnel civil" donnant le droit, soit de continuer les études secondaires, soit de postuler pour des emplois dans les administrations de l'Etat.

En conséquence, le Comité Technique propose de modifier le plan d'études, les examens et les programmes de l'enseignement secondaire, conformément aux projets exposés ci-dessous.

(a). "Plan d'études des deux premières années secondaires (Voir annexe A) et Certificat d'Appréhension aux emplois inférieurs du cadre du personnel civil."

D'après la nouvelle organisation, toutes les matières qui sont inscrites actuellement au plan d'études des écoles secondaires, continueront à être enseignées pendant les deux premières années du nouveau cours, mais avec un programme allégé; c'est sur le programme de ces deux premières années que portera l'examen du Certificat d'Appréhension aux emplois inférieurs du cadre du personnel civil; il y sera même ajoutée une épreuve de dessin en raison de l'utilité incontestable de cette matière pour laquelle, d'ailleurs, les jeunes Egyptiens possèdent de remarquables dispositions.

Le Ministère pense que les candidats qui auront subi avec succès cet examen d'aptitude, seront incomparablement supérieurs à ceux qui n'ont fait que des études primaires. Tout d'abord, leurs connaissances générales seront considérablement étendues; ensuite, et ceci est plus important, pendant ce séjour de deux années dans les écoles secondaires, ils se trouveront dans un niveau plus élevé que celui des écoles primaires, et ce changement ne peut

être que très profitable à la formation de leur esprit et à leur éducation générale. On peut donc espérer que les employés ainsi préparés seront aptes à remplir leurs emplois à la satisfaction de leurs chefs.

D'après les prévisions du Ministère, il est probable que plus de 800 candidats, dont 500 au moins des écoles du Gouvernement, se présenteront à cet examen dès l'année 1907, et que ce nombre ira en augmentant très rapidement d'année en année. Si l'on préjuge des résultats de cet examen d'après l'expérience acquise de ces examens antérieurs, on peut admettre que 40 % des candidats, soit 320 au moins, sont appelés à réussir en 1907, de sorte que, pour cette même année, on pourrait disposer, pour remplir les emplois des administrations de l'Etat, de plus de 150 jeunes gens pourvus du Certificat d'Appréhension, nombre qui serait plus que doublé des années 1909.

Il n'est donc pas téméraire de présumer qu'à partir de janvier 1910, il n'y aura plus aucune nécessité d'accepter dans les emplois des administrations du Gouvernement des candidats munis seulement du Certificat d'Etudes Primaires, et le Ministère n'éprouve aucune hésitation à proposer qu'à partir de cette date, ce Certificat cesse d'être un titre d'admission aux emplois de l'Etat.

(b) "Règlement de l'examen du Certificat d'Appréhension aux emplois inférieurs du cadre du personnel civil (Voir Annexe B)."

L'examen pour l'obtention du Certificat d'Appréhension aura lieu pour la première fois en 1907, conformément aux prescriptions du Règlement ci-joint (Annexe B).

En ce qui concerne la marche générale de l'examen, ce Règlement ne diffère pas sensiblement de celui qui a été jusqu'ici en vigueur pour l'examen du Certificat d'Etudes Secondaires. Toutefois il est prévu que les candidats qui auront subi avec succès les épreuves, seront aptes à occuper des emplois du cadre rétribué à raison de L.E. 6 comme traitement de début. Cette clause d'une très grande importance, paraîtra certainement justifiée. Il n'est pas possible en effet d'assimiler, au point de vue du traitement, les candidats ayant passé cet examen, à ceux qui n'ont obtenu que le Certificat d'Etudes Primaires.

(à suivre)

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

La corbeille des valeurs a été désertée pendant la plus grande partie de la matinée, toute l'attention du public se trouvant concentrée sur les cotons. Vers la fin, toutefois, il y a eu un moment d'animation, mais le chiffre d'affaires demeure restreint.

La Banque Nationale reprend de 25 15/16 à 26 l'ancienne émission et de 26 1/8 à 26 3/16 la nouvelle, l'action Crédit Foncier de 805 à 810, l'Agricole de 13 1/2 à 13 9/16, la Banque d'Atènes de 120 à 120 1/2, la Land Bank de 4 à 9 1/16, la Daira de 23 à 28 1/8, et la Salt & Soda de 34/3 à 34/6.

Par contre l'Alexandria Water est plus faible à 14 7/8, et les Privileges Tramways à 156. La tenue est relativement ferme, mais les transactions font défaut.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

3 juillet

Trieste et Brindisi; 60 h. v. autr. Semiramis, cap. Martinolich, ton. 2,444, au Lloyd Autrichien.

Salonique et Rhodes; 40 h. v. hell. Magda, cap. Papalas, ton. 704, à Homsy.

Smyrne et Pirée; 2 j. 3/4, vap. ott. Maria, cap. Caravia, ton. 754, à Ismiridi.

Newcastle; 14 j. 3/4, vap. ang. Swamby, cap. Campbell, ton. 2,354, à Ordre.

Constantinople et Port-Saïd; 18 h. v. autr. Maria Teresa, cap. Knezevich, ton. 1,914, au Lloyd Autrichien.

Marseille; vap. all. Schleswig, cap. Pesch, ton. 4,329, à Schoeller.

Marseille; 4 j. 1/2, vap. franc. Sénégal, cap. Vincenti, ton. 2,232, aux Messageries Marit.

Cardiff; 14 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Penles, capitaine Paul, ton. 2,451, à Barber & Son.

Pirée; vap. hell. Eleni, cap. Kladi, ton. 600, à Kechayass.

Syrie; vap. ital. Adria, cap. Muzio.

Port-Saïd et Syrie; vap. autr. Amphitrite, cap. Tomasevich.

Pirée; vap. hell. Vassilissa Olga, c. Courantis.

DÉPARTS
3 juillet
Per S.S. "Schleswig" arrived yesterday from Marseilles:—
Mr. John Home, Mr. and Mme. Joannidia, Mr. Jules Glavany, Mr. Jean de Castro, Mrs. H. Sengenfrei, Mr. Giuseppe Santoro, Mrs. Edina Ciarelli.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. "Schleswig" arrived yesterday from Marseilles:—
Mr. John Home, Mr. and Mme. Joannidia, Mr. Jules Glavany, Mr. Jean de Castro, Mrs. H. Sengenfrei, Mr. Giuseppe Santoro, Mrs. Edina Ciarelli.

L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE est en vente

dans les bureaux du Caire tous les soirs à 7 h. 30, excepté les dimanches et jours fériés. Le journal est aussi en vente aux gares du Caire, d'Alexandrie, de Tantah, de Damourah, de Kafr-Zayat et de Zagazig. Prix numéroté du jour, 1 P.T.

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

The Board of the Administration has the honor to bring to the notice of the Public that on and after Friday, July 7th, up to further orders, a new train will be run between Cairo, Tantah and back at the following times:—

STATIONS	No. 99	
	1,2 and 3 class	arr. dep. a.m.
Cairo	5.50	
Choubra	6.1	6.2
Calouh	6.13	6.15
Kaha	6.30	6.31
Toukh	6.41	6.43
Bousha	7.0	7.4
Kouensa	7.22	7.23
Birket-el-Sab.	7.37	7.39
Defrah	7.54	7.55
Tantah	8.5	

STATIONS	No. 98	
	1,2 and 3 class	arr. dep. a.m.
Tantah	8.25	
Defrah	8.34	8.35
Birket-el-Sab.	8.49	8.51
Kouensa	9.5	9.43
Bousha	10.0	10.4
Toukh	10.20	10.22
Kaha	10.32	10.33
Calouh	10.47	10.49
Choubra	10.59	11.0
Cairo	11.10	

Cairo, 28th June 1905. 26199-1

MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture des tuyaux en grès.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 70. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 1er Août 1905.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour la fourniture des tuyaux en grès."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 1er Août à midi.

Toutes offres qui ne remplissent pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur.

Alexandrie, le 30 juin 1905. 26200-3-1

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Shares	BANKS	Debentures
14 1/2	Imperial Ottoman Bank	—
26	Nat. Bank of Egypt	—
426	do do New	26 1/2
426	National Bank of Greece	—
810	Bank of Athens	—
810	Crédit Foncier Egyptien	—
13 1/2	Agricultural Bank	316
120	Bank of Aden	—
1 9/32	Bank of Investment Co.	—
9 1/2	Land Bank of Egypt	86

Fos. 1000 — Agric. Indust. Egypt. 1050

L.E. 4 1/2 — Behera Company — 5 1/2

L.E. 2 — Egypt Delta Land Co. — 5

L.E. 6 — Warden Estate Coy. — 5

L.E. 28 1/2 — Land & Mortgage — 180

L.E. 27 1/2 — New Daira Sanieh Fond. — 1

L.E. 27 1/2 — Egypt Est. Ltd. — 27/32

L.E. 30 — Alexand. Industrial Stores — —

L.E. 23/32 — Anglo-Egypt. Spinning — —

L.E. 23 — Bourse Khédiviale — —

L.E. 75 — pref. Cairo Sewage — —

Fos. 200 — ex-Gr. Brewery Alex. Fond. — 105

L.E. 116 — do do 6 % Debs. — 100

L.E. 4/9 — do Cairo Fond. — 61

L.E. 22/6 — Egypt. Cotton Mills — 100

L.E. 34/6 — do Markets — 100

Fos. 70 — Ciments d'Egypte — 15

L.E. 7 1/2 — Egypt. Trust & Invest. — 1 1/2

L.E. 9 — Kafr-Zayat Cot. Coy. — 103 1/2

L.E. 36 — Nungovioh Hotels — 103 1/2

L.E. 25 — Soc. Pressage et Dépôts — 102

L.E. 36 — Société Presses Libres — 102

L.E. 5 1/2 ex — Anglo-American Nile — —

L.E. 14 1/2 — Khedivial Mail S.S. & Co. — 16/3

Fos. 1120 — Cairo Water Coy. Fond. — 1040

L.E. 22 1/2 — Tantah Water Co. Fond. — —

L.E. 12 1/2 ex — Delta Light — 100

L.E. 9 — Delta Light Def. — 14

L.E. 26 1/2 — Fayoum — —

Fos. 156 — Kameh-Assouan — 480

L.E. 7 1/2 — Alexandria Trams — 340

L.E. 7 1/2 — Ramlah Railway — —

L.E. 7 1/2 — Ramlah Railway — —

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BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet 14 5/16 à —/—; plus bas pour juillet 14 —/— à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. 58 30/40 à —/—; plus bas pour juil. 57 30/40 à —/—.

Remarques

(De Midi à 1h. p.m.)
Cotons.—La hausse de l'ancienne récolte s'était accentuée jusqu'à 14 5/16 pour le juillet mais, par suite de réalisations, les cours vers clôture ont reculé à 14 3/32, ce qui fait quand même de la hausse sur l'ouverture. Le fait est pour le moins curieux avec une filière comme celle que nous avons eue.

Le novembre par contre a montré de la faiblesse surtout à la dernière heure.
Graines de coton.—Comme on s'y attendait, après la première impression de la filière, les cours ont repris et la tendance reste bonne.

Fèves.—Marché nul et cours en hausse nominale à cause du disponible.
Bourse Khédiviale, le 3 juillet 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)
Tal. 14 3/8 Livraison Juillet
" 14 1/16 " Août
" 14 7/8 " Novembre
" 13 11/32 " Janvier

Marché ferme
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 1744

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h. 45 p.m.)
Tal. 14 17/32 Livraison Juillet
" 14 7/8 " Août
" 14 17/32 " Novembre
" 14 7/16 " Janvier

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(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h. 45 p.m.)
Tal. 14 17

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE PITH OF THE HOME PRESS COMMENTS.

THE WAR STORES SCANDAL.

"TIMES."

We publish to-day the composition and the terms of reference of the Royal Commission appointed by the King to investigate the question of military stores in South Africa. The names of the Commissioners will command the respect and confidence of all serious men of whatever party, though it would be too much to hope that they, or any other persons who might have been chosen, will satisfy rabid partisanship.

By the promptitude with which the Commission has been appointed Mr. Balfour has justified his declaration that he would be no party to dilatory tactics. By the comprehensive terms of its reference he has also shown his determination to have the whole matter sifted to the bottom. The Commission is appointed "to investigate the allegations made in the report of the committee presided over by Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B., dated May 22nd last, to report upon all the circumstances connected with contracts, sales and refunds to contractors in South Africa after the conclusion of peace, and upon any previous transactions which may throw light on them; and further to report upon the responsibility of the persons concerned, whether in this country or in South Africa." It would be difficult to enlarge the scope of this reference.

It will be the business of the Royal Commission to make a serious and impartial investigation. In the meantime let us all try to suspend our judgment.

"TELEGRAPH."

After the closure had effectually suppressed Mr. Churchill's characteristic effort to reopen the debate to-day, the latest vote of censure was defeated in a full House by a majority of seventy-four. Nothing could better demonstrate the futility of the Opposition tactics yesterday than the tone and substance of the speech in which Sir Robert Reid moved his resolution. It was moderate and unimpassioned, as was to be expected from one who had been Attorney-General, and who may reasonably expect still higher rank in his profession. But he must have felt the glaring inconsistency of his position. He carefully refrained, as Mr. Balfour fully admitted, from attacking the individuals indicted in the Butler Report, but he assailed the Government on the ground of the alleged offences of their agents. He assumed that all the allegations contained in this report were true and well founded, while he supported the appointment of a Royal Commission instructed to discover whether these allegations are true.

The vote last night settled nothing, for it could settle nothing. But the challenging of that vote, and the manner in which it was challenged by nearly every Opposition speaker except Sir Robert Reid, but including Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, will disturb the minds and paralyse the hands of that distinguished and devoted body of men who, under every clime, are serving their King and country, either as soldiers or as members of our splendid and unrivalled Civil Service.

"STANDARD."

We are by no means taking it as proved that the War Office has been cleared of all but venial errors and such mistakes as may naturally occur when a vast series of intricate transactions has to be conducted at a great distance from the central authority and by agents many of whom are fresh to the work and not specially adapted for it. When the whole facts have been judicially examined, we may discover that individuals are to blame as well as the system. But it is also conceivable, as Mr. Brodick generously hoped, that some of the officers who have been so severely censured may have a better reply than was originally anticipated. It would be an inexpressible relief to public feeling if it should turn out that they can claim an honorable acquittal.

"DAILY NEWS."

To-day the nation will have to decide whether it will or will not allow society to whitewash the authors of the South African scandals. During the last twenty-four hours the situation has developed in unpleasant and sinister directions. It is clear that we are in for the biggest fight for national honesty that this generation has known. In the Ministerial Press and in Parliament a concerted counter attack is being levelled at Sir William Butler. The one man who told the truth before the war, and who was recalled for telling the truth, has had the audacity to repeat his unpardonable offence. Gratitude to a faithful public servant? Not a bit of it. "The Daily Telegraph"—Mr. Balfour's official organ—in the course of an article of almost incoherent frenzy, denounces the suggested inclusion of Sir William Butler amongst the Commissioners, on the ground that "the draughtsman of the notorious Report is as much upon his trial as any of those censured or assailed with poisonous innuendoes."

THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The day has gone past when the workmen will march upon the rifles behind a portrait of the Tsar with a legend of loyalty in their hearts. Their leaders have adopted a plan

which must make enormous demands on the faith and self-sacrifice of the masses behind them. There can be no regular campaign, as there was in the thirties, when a Polish army actually invaded Russia, nor even an organised guerilla warfare in the forests, as there was in the sixties. The telegraph, the railway, the repeating rifle, and universal military service have altered the condition of the struggle. But, on the other hand, there is now a vast industrial population ready to enlist in the Socialist ranks which would never have followed a Nationalist standard carried by Polish aristocrats.

CHINA AND PEACE.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" tells us that China is following with deep interest the Washington Peace Conference. She thinks that, inasmuch as the terms of peace must affect her interests as a Sovereign Power, she ought also to be represented. Friendly Ministers here advise her, however, that the logical outcome of her representation would be an international Conference which must be avoided at all hazards. They remind her that international interference after the last war led directly to the present war, and that all the other nations, except Japan, declined to interfere while Russia was engaged in absorbing Manchuria. Russia in Peking grows stronger that a peace conference now is premature, that the spirit in which Russia is entering the conference gives no indication of sincerity, but that manifestly she is endeavouring to gain time by means of an armistice. The opinion is universal that an armistice would give an immense advantage to Russia. The Russians at Peking have now recovered their spirits, and confidently look to General Linievitch to recover Russian prestige. It is impossible not to admire this spirit of *nil desperandum*, but at the same time Russia would be much better off if she had a greater capacity for appreciating the facts.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

"ECHO DE PARIS."

Yesterday evening, during the reception at the British Embassy it was reported that the situation had improved. It was denied that Sir Francis Bertie had advised M. Rouvier to offer a desperate resistance to the German proposals. In French official circles the opinion is unanimous that the attitude of Great Britain is excellent, and far from inciting us against Germany our neighbour encourages us in our pacific attitude.

"PETIT PARISIEN."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," according to the Central News, declares that the Kaiser, while engaged in conversation with a representative of one of the great Powers recently on the subject of the possibility of war, said: "At the cost of considerable sacrifices, which the German nation bears patriotically, we are in possession of a powerful army ready for action; nevertheless, the mission we assign to it is essentially defensive, for, in conformity with the pacific genius of the German race, Germany will never on her own initiative develop an aggressive policy in Europe unless compelled to do so by reason of *force majeure*, and it seems that the present advanced state of civilisation of the surrounding nations must render such an eventuality most improbable."

"HERALDO," MADRID.

France has all our friendship and all our respect. Shall we then stand by and see her exposed to the least danger? Appealing to the good sense of the French people, friends of peace, we encourage France to go to the International Conference, where she will be surrounded by every kind of prestige. The Conference will, by a counterstroke, arrest the Teutonic ambition which at present has the influence on the Sultan. Before the impending danger we must make a supreme effort, and advance with rapid strides towards a European entente, settling in a normal manner the complicated problem of Morocco.

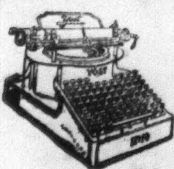
The "Correspondencia," Madrid, remarks that Spain has enough to do with her present possessions in Africa, and must resolve never to spend a single man or a single peseta in Morocco.

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THE DOOR OF MOROCCO.

Tangier and its environs represent about as much of his Shareefian Majesty's realm of Sunset Land as the average tourist sees. "Christian-ruled Tanjah," as Moors call it—"the city afflicted of Allah with dogs and infidels"—is not at all a typical Moorish town, but it has its interests at any time, hugely enhanced at the moment by the Kaiser's recent visit; and, despite its European Legations, and their dinner-parties, it is still strangely remote from Europe, in most senses, considering its nearness in one sense. How many countries are there, with a sea-board, a littoral, of their own, which up to now have been in no way exploited by civilisation, which owe no suzerainty to any Christian nation; in which none of the powers of Western modernity have been able to mark out a sphere of influence? There are very few of them left—very, very few. The buccaneer business is pretty nearly played out. There are not many sea-skirted gardens left for the Westerners to absorb.

The more reason, then, that we should learn all there is to be learned about the few. Persia is one of them. Morocco is another; and when you have named those two, you shall seek far and far for the next. And Morocco was not only ripe in our hand, once, but its chief port, Tangier, was positively occupied and garrisoned by us. But the little Englanders of that period said, "Why should we be paying this eight-cupence a week to be occupying a far-off savage place, when for a shilling a week we might supply new doormats to the offices of the Sealing Wax Department?" So our soldiers were withdrawn, and we walked out of Tangier.

Legend hath it that the interesting daughters of Hesperus, with their golden apples and their insomniac dragon, had the mountain behind Tangier for their garden. It may be so, and certainly the nymphs possessed a very charming property if it were so. If frequenters of the fashionable northern shores of the Mediterranean did not know it, there is no sea-view in Europe so magnificent and so gloriously spacious as the outlook from Tangier's mountain. It may be doubted, too, whether in any part of Europe one may breathe an air at once so gently calm and so joyously stimulating as that which stirs the heather and sways the perfume of wild flowers on this Moorish hill.

But—and here one touches the essence of the matter—let some enterprising speculator approach the Moorish authorities for a slice of this garden of the Hesperides and permission to erect villas or an hotel there, and he will find himself in a fair way to obtain preliminary understanding of the true inwardness of Moorish affairs. He will also be taking a good swinging step towards bankruptcy.

"Tangier, the city, is sufficiently afflicted of Allah with infidels, Heaven knows," sighs your Tangier Moor, whose living comes to him by way of the same unbelievers; "but the country, the hills and valleys of this our Al-Moghreb, without the walls of Christian-ruled Tanjah; these, by Allah and his Prophet, we will preserve from the Nazarene, his sacrilegious presence, his polluting touch, his beastly juggling with drain-pipes and devil-sent, wire-carried light, his shameless naked-faced women in their open, glass-windowed houses!"

To the Hesperides' Garden, the Land of the Lotus Eaters, an exact present-day panorama of the age of Moses, a return ticket for twenty pounds! Consider it! A month of Deuteronomy; thirty days of patriarchal Canaan; the simple, primeval smack of the world's herding youth in your nostrils for less than a pound a day!

Yet here in Tangier are electric light, telephones, and at least two hotels superior in point of comfort, cuisine, and general accommodation to anything in British Gibraltar or in Southern Spain. The hotels one accepts, as a Britisher would accept an hotel in Timbuctoo, as a matter of course. The electric lamps, in yard-wide, roofed, and intricate Tangier streets, in blind, numerous-looking *cul-de-sacs*, and about the crumbling city walls—these remain a standing marvel to the most careless observer in this home of incongruities.

On the top of the Kasbah hill men are bastinadoed, loaded with chains, racked and thumbscrewed, maimed, blinded, burned, and starved, not for crime, but because they are suspected of having saved money, and yet have dared to deny the same when a thieving Basha sought to rob them of their savings.

A few yards down the hill-side there is a telephone, in the house of a man who believes devoutly in the evil eye, would rather die than taste potted ham, and would blithely sell his aged mother into torture and starvation for a hundred dollars. He has sold others for less. Still, he would rather die than eat pork. And there is a telephone under the roof which shelters him. A portly and respected person is Ben Sayef, the half-bred Moorish Jew, of the house below the Kasbah.

From sunrise until sunset Tangier is a kaleidoscope, an ever-shifting panorama of pictures from out old family bibles, a cinematographic reproduction of one's childish conceptions of the Orient.

By nine or ten o'clock in the evening all is still, and most things save the furtively nosing pariah and the greatly daring *sok rats*, are sleeping. Occasionally some wakeful melancholy wight strums idly at a two-stringed *gimbr*, or an aggressively pious man sits up to drone out his belief in Allah. His oneness. But for the most part, Tangier, lapped on one side by its silver bay, and hung over caressingly from within by its mountain of the Hesperides' Garden, Tangier slumbers peacefully (save when the mueddin in a mosque tower demands response to his prayerful declaration of faith) until the coming of that dim, cool, mauve light, calm and spacious, which tells of dawn, imminent and ever beautiful.

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Secretary for Egypt.

A simple, sane, innocent life for a city you say. And—well, it is fairly innocent, of dissipation. And a visitor, after all, is concerned with nothing beyond the surface life of the place in which he makes holiday. For its surface, Tangier has a delightful climate, it is more Orientally picturesque, more essentially and beautifully of the time-careless and fatalistic East, than anything west of Arabia. It is safe, and has comfortable quarters to offer; yet it is absolutely unmodernised, and untouched in its essence by civilisation. He is surely a gluttonous tourist who would ask more for his money.

THE LATE MR. JOHN HAY.

John Hay, journalist, author, and diplomatist, whose death was announced yesterday, was born at Salem, Indiana, Oct. 8, 1838, and graduated at Brown University, 1858. He was admitted to the Bar in Springfield, Illinois, in 1861, but almost immediately went to Washington as Assistant Secretary to President Lincoln, and subsequently was his Adjutant and Aide-de-Camp. During the Civil War he served for a time under Generals Hunter and Gillmore, attaining the rank of Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General. From 1865 to 1867 he was Secretary of Legation in Paris, and from that time to 1868 was Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna. He was appointed Secretary of Legation in Madrid in 1869, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to the United States, and became one of the editors of the "New York Tribune." This position he resigned in 1876 upon his removal to Cleveland, Ohio; but he continued occasionally to contribute to its columns. During the absence of the editor, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in Europe, from April to November, 1881, Colonel Hay returned to New York to take entire editorial charge of the "Tribune." From 1879 to 1881 he was Assistant-Secretary of State. While on the "Tribune" he obtained considerable celebrity by his dialect poems of "Jim Bludsoe," "Lattie Breches," &c.; which were afterwards published in book form under the title of "Pike County Ballads," 1871. In the same year he also issued "Castilian Days," a series of sketches of Spanish life and character. He represented the United States at the International Sanitary Congress held in Washington in 1881, and was chosen President of that body. He was subsequently engaged (in collaboration with John G. Nicolay) in writing a Life of Abraham Lincoln, which was published as a serial in the "Century," from 1886 to 1890, and was printed in 1890, with extensive additions, in 10 vols. 8vo., by the "Century" Co. He was American Ambassador to England in 1897-8 and relinquished this post to take up that of Secretary of State, a position he occupied till the time of his death.

UPPER CONGO RAILWAY REPORT.

The report for 1904 of the Upper Congo Railway Company to the African Lakes states that 91,020 kilogrammes of indiarubber were received during the year, together with 1,980 kilogrammes of ivory. Including the guarantee of the Congo Free State, the accounts showed net profits amounting to frs. 718,708, which sum allows of the payment of 4 per cent. interest on the paid-up capital. On April 29th the earthworks of the railway were completed to kilometre 85, and the rails had been laid to kilometre 56. The two stern-wheel steamers ordered by the Congo State for the transport of materials for the construction of the company's railways have been delivered, and are now in service, with good results. In addition to iron and steel bridge work the company has sent out to Africa 6,000 tons of rails, seven locomotives and 66 wagons, together with repairing shop machinery and breakdown plant.

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